BUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1887.

The Bloody Beginning of Coercion. After the work done at Mitchelstown on

Friday, the Tory Ministers are likely to need the full attendance of their followers next Monday in the House of Commons. To defend the prohibition of the political meeting at Ennis would have been arduous enough but to justify the summary dispersion of a peaceful and unproclaimed assemblage at Mitchelstown, and the wanton shedding of innocent blood by the agents of the Government, should tax the brazen assurance even of the authors of the Crimes act. Nevertheless, if we may judge from the comments of Tory newspapers upon the outrage, it is likely to be glozed over by the Irish-hating majority in Parliament. But, happily, the eyes of British Liberals whose veracity canot be questioned were fixed on the proceedings, and therefore, no matter what mendacious reports are cooked up to avert a crisis in the House of Commons, the whole ugly truth will this time be spread before the English people.

Of the various telegraphed accounts of the sanguinary scene at Mitchelstown, it seems that most credence belongs to that given by the Tribune correspondent, who was an eye witness from a standpoint of advantage by the side of three British members of Parliament, Messrs. Labouchere, Brun-MER, and ELLIS, who will be able to confirm his testimony. Accepting this evidence as the most trustworthy, no unbiassed man can fail to see in the facts a high-handed and brutal wrong which, if perpetrated in Bulgaria or Poland, would have provoked an outery of wrath and horror from an English community. Let us recapitulate the facts in order to appreciate the blow which has been recklessly or deliberately struck at the lives as well as liberties of citizens of Ireland.

The crusade against the freedom of the press, permitted by the Crimes act, was to have been begun on Friday at the Mitchelstown Court by the prosecution of the well known Irish patriot, Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, against whom, should he disregard the summous to attend, it was known that an order of arrest would be issued. On that day large delegations of tenant farmers from the surrounding districts, led by their parish priests, had assembled in the market placeas even under the régime of coercion they had a right to do, in the absence of a specific prohibition-to protest against the shameless perversion of a law ostensibly levelled against crime, to political persecution. The meeting was to be addressed by English and Irish members of Parliament, and was proceeding in an orderly manner, when it was suddenly disturbed, not by any official order to disperse, much less by any reading of the riot act-neither then nor afterward was this formality complied with-but by an unprovoked assault from the police, who, on the pretext of making room for a Government reporter, began to savagely club their way through the crowd. Naturally, the belabored citizens endeavored to ward off the clubs with their walking sticks, which, being of sensoned blackthorn, are in the hands of Irishmen no ineffective weapons of defence. In the ensuing môlée the police were

worsted and fled to their barracks, where Mr. DILLON, who, with two priests, had followed to prevent further violence, found them entirely disorganized, and wrought by panie to the pitch of homicidal frenzy. If we compare the testimony of Mr. Dillon, the was inside the building, with that of Mr. GILL who was outside, we can scarcely admit a doubt that from the barrack windows were fired the shots that killed two of the Queen's unoffending subjects and wounded several. This although precautions had been taken by Mr. DILLON to keep his friends away from the adjacent square, in which at the time of the firing there were only a few scattered bystanders drawn thither by curiosity. We have only to add that the Inspector of Police refused Mr. LABOUCHERE's request to ascerain which of his men were chargeable with the fatal shots, thus assuming for the force and its officers collectively the whole responsibility for the murders done.

That is a fell responsibility, whose load no Government can long sustain in England, where a far lighter outrage on the rights of freemen would wreck the firmest Ministry, if it did not shake the throne. For this time British Liberals were onlookers when the blood of Ireland was spilled, and they will tell the voters of Great Britain what kind of fustice is dealt out by the so-called Unionists to their Irish fellow subjects.

### Work and Play.

Do people understand how large a part of the year is now devoted to rest from labor under the laws of this State?

The Saturday half holiday takes out 26 full days in the year. That is equal to nearly a month, and it becomes more than a month when the loss of time incidentally occasioned by shutting down is added. Then we must add the 52 Sundays of the year, and the ocsional legal holidays, making about two months more

Thus we find that one-fourth of the working year is gone. Suppose that the hours of labor are reduced from ten to eight, or one fifth. One-lifth of the remaining nine months would be nearly two months more; so that of the whole year the working time would equal seven months and the resting time five months. Make the whole of Saturday a holiday, as in many kinds of business it is now practically, if the law making half of it a holiday is taken advantage of by those employed, and half of the year is devoted to ork and half to play.

Of course if wages are not reduced proportionately to the greater time lost from labor, a country which so divides the year is at a hopeless disadvantage in competing with countries which work the year through, unless it adopts the principle of protection to Its industry by shutting off the possibility of foreign competition with its labor.

England just now is complaining bitterly of the competition of Germany, which is underselling it even in England itself. The taxable income of trades and professions in England fell off \$24,000,000 in the year 1885-6, and the entire decrease was \$35,000,000. Germany not only works for less wages, but works more hours for the money. England is a Sunday-keeping country, and therefore fifty-two days in the year are there lost from labor and production. In Germany the case is very different, as appears from the results of an inquiry lately made by the Home Office, which now publishes three volumes, containing over one thousand pages, filled

with the evidence. The inquiry was concerning Sunday labor in the Empire, and it was very thorough. Such labor, it appears, is very extensively parried on, the excuse for it being that it is necessary for making repairs to machinery, pleaning up, and the like, to prevent an inurious break in operations, and because of the gradual growth of custom One report from Saxony says that "Sunday labor has usual in most factories and work-

shops solely under the stress of competition, so that the hours of divine service are now alone excluded, and these only from absolute secessity." Another report says that Sunday labor has become "a principle with many employers," and that "if the workmen refused to work on Sunday, reprisals on the part of the employer would be the inevitable result, and this is so, even in splte of the legal restriction of work on Sundays and festivals." One report calls Sunday pay "blood money," although it denies that extra wages are always paid for Sunday work. The workmen themselves, when they are engaged in work done at home, very often keep up their labor on Sunday and force their children to do the same, in order that they may earn a livelihood.

Of the 400 commercial and industrial associations and the great number of large employers examined, only a small number recommend the absolute prohibition of Sunday labor, and many of the small industries contend that it would mean their utter ruin at the hands of industries backed up by large capital. One Chamber of Commerce says that industry is "absolutely unable" to pay the same wages as now for a less amount of work; and a Mannheim report declares that "less work means less wages, and thus loss to the work people, apart from the opportunity for lounging about." Other reports take the opposing view that wages would not fall at all, while both employers and employed would gain by the rest and recreation; but the vast preponderance of opinion is in favor of partial prohibition—the mere restriction and regulation of Sunday labor, while a very few are opposed to restriction of any kind.

We see, therefore, that the great majority of the German employers are satisfied that some Sunday work is necessary if competition with foreign production is to continue successful. How, then, could we hope to sucred in such competition if labor here was idle during a time equivalent to three months, five months, or six months a year? What is the American workingman to do if he wants his Saturday half holiday, his Sunday holiday, his eight hours' labor, his Labor Day, and his other days for recreation, and yet expects to get wages sufficient for a decent livelihood?

#### The Camp Meeting of To-day.

The camp meeting season at Ocean Grove s practically at an end. The daily holiness neeting may be continued for a short time but both Ocean Grove and the adjoining Asbury Park are now as empty of visitors as the other seaside watering places. When the thermometer falls so that open-air assemblages are not inviting, of course the camp meeting is deserted and the pavilions along the beach in which the people gather for the Sunday evening praise meeting, as it is called, no longer are agreeable to the young men and women who were accustomed to frequent them in August.

The spiritual results of the camp meeting season are described as very encouraging by those who have undertaken its direction. At the Young People's Temple alone it is reported that the number of conversions has eached 350, but we have not yet obtained the statistics of the conversions as a whole. Nor do we get any returns of the number of matrimonial engagements contracted during the season, but they must have been very many, perhaps more than those made at any other watering place along our Atlantic coast The camp meetings bring great numbers of young people into the propinquity which is said to stimulate the tender passion, and religious exercises, such as those of Ocean Grove, have a tendency to soften the heart and render it susceptible to sentimental imressions of every kind. Besides, it is reported that young women go to Ocean Grove in the hope of losing their hearts, if not of saving their souls.

Alas! too, the devil has, as usual, put in an appearance at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, and taken advantage of the oppor tunities afforded by the unconventional life of the camp meeting season to lead astray many young people. Therefore over against the good accomplished during the seaon we must set very much that is evil. If there have been conversions, .so also has there been frequent surrender to the vicious temptations and allure ments that beset frall mortality. The most casual observer was sure to come away from visit to this resort of the revivalist with he conviction strongly impressed upon him that there was mischief around, so that he questioned whether, after all, it was not the levil who was reaping the greatest harvest. But let us hope that he was wrong, and that the evil influences seemed to him more ac tive only because they were brought more prominently to his attention than the gently reformatory influences of true religion.

As to the religious exercises, they were remarkable this year for their calmness and reserve. The scoffers who went to Ocean Grove expecting to find amusement in scenes of wild, hysterical excitement, were sure to eave disappointed. The camp meetings differed very little in tone from those held in ordinary Methodist houses of worship at his time. The preaching may have been what the Methodists call "searching," but it was of a very quiet intensity. No attempt was made to actually terrify the sinners so that women should fall into violent convulsions, and even men lose their balance for the moment. Such scenes no longer occur at Ocean Grove Both exhorters and listeners take a more temperate view of religion, and any indication of a disposition to revive the old-time physical excitement is immediately frowned upon by the conductors of the meetings.

Yet, with this violent manifestation of feeling has gone not a little of the genuine earnestness of the meetings; so that the critical observer might question whether the conviction of sin and of the need of conversion is not less strong than it was in the past -whether the prevailing disposition to religious doubt has not to some extent begun to show itself, even among the Methodists. Do they believe as earnestly as they did in the days of WESLEY and WHITEPIELE and Assury? Is not the greater moderation and conventionality so noticeable in

their churches and camp meetings an indication that they are coming into a conformity with the world suggestive of declining ritality? Methodism has certainly lost much of the spontaneous enthusiasm which gave it motive power in the past, and it is doubtful whether it has made any gain sufficient to offset the loss.

# Trousers for Women.

It is reported from Paris that six married ladies of title have discarded the conventional dress of their sex and adopted the attire of men. They are following the lead of a French woman who has of late made perself conspicuous by advocating such a change, which, she contends, is a necessary preliminary to the emancipation of women from restraints that fatally handicap them n their competition with men under the opportunities afforded by modern civilization. Of course, if women have determined to dress like men, we should not undertake the hopeless task of attempting to discusde them

from carrying out their purpose. If the Princess of Wales, for instance, should ap-pear in Hyde Park to-morrow dressed in rousers and astride of a horse we should at once abandon the discussion, and accept the new order of things with such resignation as we could command. There would be no use in contending against a fashion so set, and soon the horse women in the bridle paths of Central Park would all be similarly habited. But before the fashion extends from the six women of Paris we may perhaps be allowed to offer a few suggestions as to the advisability of its general adoption.

Already the dress of women has been assimilated in many respects to that of men, and so far as the change has gone it has unquestionably been for the better. Instead of the paper-soled shoes of a generation ago, women now wear the heavy soles which are as requisite to their health as they are to the health of men. They no longer trail the petticoats of their gowns along the pavements or tire themselves by holding them up as they walk abroad. Underclothing adapted to the changes of the temperature is worn by both sexes, though the time was when women suffered for the lack of it in order that their figures might seem the more ethereal. Overcoats in cut not much unlike those of men are now adopted by women; and the jersey jacket of the sailor has been deservedly popular among them for several years. They also have affected tailor-made garments fashloned after those of the male sex, and sailor hats and Derbys worn by them are, in all respects, except it may be so far as trimming goes, the same as those obtained by men at their hatters'. Something approaching a masculine waistcoat has also become a frequent part of women's attire, and collars and cravate little different from those of their brothers have been adopted, the material of their garments, too, being often the same as that used by the tailors for men. All this has been a sensible change, for it

has increased the comfort and adaptability of the garments worn by women, and has not lessened their beauty; while the full dress in which they appear of an evening was never more artistic than it is now. As the processes of manufacture have been perfected, and as chemistry has provided a greater variety of tones and colors, the fabrics worn have become more beautiful, and the opportunities for striking and harmonious combi nations have vastly increased. Compared with what they are now, the different fabrics of a generation ago were few, their manufacture crude, and in color and pattern they were very deficient artistically. So great, in truth, has the variety become, and so frequent are the improvements in the art of the manufacturer, that the dealer in the goods is equired to exercise a degree of discrimination and foresight as to what is likely to sat isfy public taste which renders his task far more difficult than formerly.

Yet these six French women would cast side all that art and science have done for the beautifying of the materials, and for making more esthetically satisfactory the ashioning of their garments. If the conventional European dress of men, which they would substitute for that worn by women, were the best that could be devised for a human being, there might be practical justification for its adoption by both sexes, even at the sacrifice of beauty. If it were better adapted to all weathers and all occupations than the flowing robes of women, it would be more harmonious with the requirements of this active age. But men themselves cry out against its inconvenience and its insuitability to their occupations. Trousers are by no means the ideal garment even for masculine wear, and it is the trousers which more especially distinguish the male from the female attire in our Western civilization. As we have said, in the matter of coats for outdoor wear the exes are now not very differently habited.

Something resembling Knickerbockers would be much more suitable for men than trousers and if the six French women really vant to benefit the human species they had better let them organize a movement against trousers, rather than undertake to put trousers on the sex not now forced by convenfor men is better, and if women are dissatisfied with their present attire, they would be wiser to adopt that, with modifications which would satisfy their love of beauty. It is flowing and it admits of a variety of color and material impossible under the conventions of the European dress for men.

It is true, of course, that if women continue to compete with men in all except a few of the industries of the world, they must make some change in their present costume or else permanently suffer from manifest disabilities; but that is no reason why they should imitate masculine attire as it is in the West Let them rather use their inventive capacity to devise a dress more convenient and more beautiful, or rather which, to some extent at least, satisfies the law of eauty, as the dress of men does not.

What, for instance, would be better adapt ed to work than the bathing costume now worn by women, with some slight modifica tions? But trousers, fair sisters! Do not, oh, do not think of them!

### Strong, but Not the Strongest,

There has been of late a scattering dis cussion of the possibilities and probabilities of Mr. ROBERT TODD LINCOLN as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. LINCOLN has eclared that he would not take the Vice-Presidency if it were offered to him. That s perhaps a rather arrogant declaration for a man in the forties and of slender experience in public life. That Mr. LINCOLN or anybody else would take the Presidency if he could get it, nobody doubts. The ques tion is whether in the event of Mr. BLAINE'S withdrawal or disability Mr. LINCOLN will appear to combine such elements of popular strength as would powerfully recommend him to the Republican Convention; or whether his boom will prove as ineffectual now as in 1884.

It would be unjust to say that ROBERT LINCOLN'S sole strength is the fact that he is ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S son. If he were not, he would probably never have been Secretary of War nor thought of as a Presidential candidate. His name is one to conjure with politically, and especially in the South, where it would probably bring out the colored vote as no other name could, In the North, too, a purely sentimental canvass, consisting in the main of enthusiastic reminiscences of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the civil war, and passionate denunciation of the alleged instincts of the Democratic party as illustrated by Mr. CLEVELAND's silly battle flag order. might take. The danger would lie in overdo ing the hysterics. Moreover, there is something offensive to American ideas and the american citizen in the doctrine of imnuted rollitical righteousness. To make a President's son President smacks too much of hercuitary privileges. And ABRAHAM LEN COLN has become a great national name,

President he was, tries to monopolize him. Yet with judicious management ROBERT LINCOLN'S candidacy might prove reasonably strong. Though enjoying a na-tional reputation, which he has never done

above party, although the party whose first

very much to earn, he has few enemies. As a member of Garriero's Cabinet he is unob-jectionable to the Half Breeds, although he emained in ARTHUR'S. As a GRANT man, though not as has been asserted, one of the 206 Spartans of the Convention of 1880, the Stalwarts would vote for him to s man; and any candidate for whom the Stalwarts will join the Half Breeds in voting. has, to put it mildly, a reasonable fighting chance for getting the indispensable electora votes of New York. In view of the decline and fall of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Chinese civil service system, the Mugwumps would be glad to vote for almost any Republican except Mr. BLAINE. And they prefer a new and untried politician to an old and wily one. The former in the guilelessness of his heart might be capable of trying his hand at the Chinese puzzle; but the latter would deal

with it only as a vote catcher. Mr. LINCOLN would make a respectable, a safe, and in some respects an available candidate. Yet, even with the Stalwart and the Mugwump hatred unappeased, Mr. BLAINE has sources of strength more likely to increase than to decrease, which would seem to justify the confidence of his ardent partisans. Mr. Lincoln could doubtless count upon the full Republican vote. Mr BLAINE cannot do that, but in the most critical State he can draw from the Democratic party recruits equal or more than equal in number to the deserters he would lose.

### Shaking Up the Dry Bones.

The announcement comes from Washington that the First Auditor of the Treasury has been "shaking up the dry bones" in his office recently.

This is how he has done it:

"Five of the higher grade of clerks, who have become namicient by reason of old age and long service, have seen reduced to the \$1,200 grade, and their younger and more active associates promoted to the vacancies thus created. It was at first proposed to disponse entirely with the services of the veterans, but it seemed hard to turn them adrift at this late day in life, so they are to be continued on the rolls, practically as pensioners."

We find the foregoing statement copied into the columns of our Mugwump contemporary, the Evening Post, without a word of isapproval; and we make bold to inquire whether the act of the First Auditor is in accordance with the principles of civil service

reform. What right has that officer to continue persons on the pay rolls "practically as

But if he is to go on paying them, not withstanding their inability to render any adequate return, what a mean, picayune busi ness it is to reduce their compensation! This is "shaking up the dry bones" in-

deed. It will soon shake them into the grave, we suppose.

Our London correspondence this morning s of unusual interest. The review of Mr. GLADSTONE'S political course and public utter ances during the period of our struggle with the South will be read with deep interest throughout the whole country. We have seen no more masterly or judicial-minded estimate of Mr. GLADSTONE than it contains in its brief and striking summary of his political career.

Mr. LARRY JEROME, who has just returned from Europe, has been telling a Heroid reporter som strange things. He offers to bet from \$18,000 to \$25,00 that the second M. Dersw has the New York delegation in the next Republican National Convention —Epoch.

But how about the objection to making a allroad President the candidate for a great political office? Wouldn't the anti-monopolists rise up against it? Would the Republican party be willing to invite their opposition? However, there is no doubt that CHAUNCE DEPEW is now far more popular than any other Republican citizen of this State.

If the GEORGE party should make many onverts in the interior of the State, the Republican party would probably be the principal sufferer The Probibitionists in the country districts are already doing their best to make life a burden to the grand old party. Between GEORGE and HUNTINGTON, wind and water, so to speak, the Republicans may find themselves harder hit than they suppose.

The Tower of Babel hats which may be observed on many of the young women at present are almost too tall to get into any of frown before the drama if these hats can enter.

The efforts of the New Yorks to play giant's game of base ball in Boston have not been successful. The last games of the Bostons on their own grounds have been their best games.

## SPAIN'S MINISTER WOULDN'T FIGHT. Challenged in Guatemala Because His Wife Played Politics in His Absence.

A letter received yesterday from Guate

nala by a Whitehall street merchant says: "Mr. José Carrera, son of the Minister Pleni potentiary of Gautemals, in Madrid, chai-lenged Melchior Ordonez, Minister Resident of pain in Central America, which set the people talking, not only because of a duel itself, but because of the international complications the duel portends. It is asserted that Mr. Ordoffez inswered the challenge thus:

Being a Minister I cannot fight without being author ed thereto by my Government

"The motive of the quarrel was as follows: Ordonez openly sympathized with the Cabinet that had just fallen, and his house was the neeting place of the Clerical party, and the Spanish legation continued to be the centre of the people who are opposed to the existing Government. The Spanish Minister, Mr. Government. The Spanish Minister. Mr. Ordofiez, made a trip to the republic of San Salvador, leaving his wife in Guatemaia. Mrs. Ordofiez, being even less diplomatic than her husband, agitated against the President, and most zealously against his new Cabinet, and went so far as to insult the wife of Mr. José Carrers, though Mrs. Carrers is a countrywoman of Mrs. Ordofiez. The insult was most gross, made in the presence of several others, and based upon the fact that Mrs. Carrers visited the wife of President Barillas, against whom Mrs. Ordofiez expresses most bitter hate, because Gen. Barillas, selected his new Cabinet from among the Liberal Progressive party.

"When Ordofiez returned from Salvador Carrero challenged him, but the duel did not take place for the above stated reason. Now the question is whether the royal Cabinet of Madrid will vote whether or not it is a good thing for its Ministers to meddle in the politics of the countries to which they are sent, or whether it will stand by its Ministers who do so and take the consequences."

### Mr. Cleveland and Tariff Reduction

From the Courter-Journal. On great occasions the President has shown himself capable of great possibilities, and on this tarificate his instincts are thoroughly sound and Democratic. I should rather trust his sense and courage than trust some men who rattle around as professional reformers, and who know all about it and are going to do wonderal things—until the time for fighting comes. Always ight at heart, Mr. Cleveland has been a hard student of he tariff question the last two years, and understand t. He sees, as truly as Frank Hurd himself, the iniqui ies bound up in it. He knows as well us Cartisle and Wills that it must be disposed of immediately. And he is no more afraid of it than he was afraid of the Five-cent Elevator bill or the Dependent Pension bill. When I consider him in these connections, I warm to him and forget my regret of his lack of veteral experience and intellectual sympathics, the pomention of which wou give him a genuine Jacksoniau character and followin

A Conuine French Compliment to The Sun From the Courier des Etats Units. Yesterday THE SUN published an article

partiality relating to the success of the mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps of France. It would be impossible to formulate with more lucifity and logic the impression that the realization of the plans of Con-Boulanger under the Ministry that has grocceded him

ROME PHARES OF POLITICAL

The Interests of Labor-Mr. Cleveland's Latest Utterance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The late Gov. Seymotir was once credited with having said dispiritedly something to the effect that the leaders of one party and the masses of the other were better than the opposing lead ers and masses respectively. He was too politic to have said it for the public ear, therefore its repetition would not be proper. Let it stand as a conundrum!

It is due to the Old Dominion, once the no ble mother of Presidents-of Washington Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe to say that Virginia was privileged to breed and rear statesmen, and her exceptions only continue to prove the rule. Able and patriotic mer ruled her recent Democratic State Convention and took more pains to formulate a platform of sound principles than to puff party taction or bid for public patronage. The Democratic party cannot get along without Virginia in the next Presidential election any more than with out New York, New Jersey, and Indiana, not to speak of Connecticut, which is something of an appendage of New York. All these States an appendage of New York. All these States are now protective States, with Virginia in the lead; and if Indiana is a possible exception, it is not manifest in her latest political dispositions. Here is one illustration of the potency of experience as an exemplar. Will it not be wise to be taught in her school?

Tennessee, in the days of Old Hickory, was truly Democratic and rationally protective, and when Young Hickory received the mantle of the Old, he followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. Van Buren, in the mean while, had wavered and was lost. Pierce and Buchanan subsequently were self-augran-

his illustrious predecessor. Van Boren, in the mean while, had wavered and was lost. Pierce and Buehanan subsequently were self-argrandizers and temporizers, and dragged down their party with themselves. Clay and Wobster, with Kentucky and Massachusetts at their heels, it is true were for the American system rather than the English, but they also were temporizers and hence failures, although handleapped by the truculency of the period. We are now considering, however, the Democratic phases of national politics.

The old policy of the fathers of our Democracy raised the republic to its highest exaltation, and gave its leaders success and fame. Then Conventions and Congresses, as well as parties and politicians, all discussed measures as well as men, and strove to restrict expenditures and lessen debts; and all classes of the community were comparatively contented and happy. How is it now? With production never so abundant, discontent and distraction are predominant and threatening.

is it now, with production are predominant and threatening.

I notice that the President has caused to be published a complaint of criticisms upon his political action. This is certainly in bad taste, considered either in the light of his office or of his candidacy for redection. No statesman like Lincoln or Tilden would descend to such estroing. He seems to regard himself as a king or emperor, like a Bulgarian aspirant or Russian despot, who has patronage to bestow or favora to grant, whereas he ought to know that the President of the United States is merely a well-paid servant of the people, chosen to execute their will as decreed by their representatives in Congress after the manner of the House of Commons, and in accordance with the decrees of the majority settled at the ballot box. Hear him talk:

"Harder than anything to endure have been the impu-

"Harder than anything to endure have been the imputations of personal friends in the party that I have not revaried similarisist, their requests in making appointments. How could I have resisted the demands made upon me by others if I yielded to the mere request of one known to be near me in personal friendship. They would have put me in opposition to the very thing I was would have put me in opposition to the very thing I was trying to carry through.

"But it is a wonderfut thing for a political party to have put aside the bilindness of partisanahip, although at such apparent disadvantage to it, and to have acqui-esced in the new order of things, although so opposed to previous political methods."

revious political methods."

"Harder than anything to endure" for him, but endured by the heat of Presidents with ease and without compunction! He had no such soruples when he wanted his party to nominate and elect him on party principles and methods, as contradistinguished from the principles and practices of the other party. Yet for his own aggrandizement he has, nevertheless, done the very things he affects to condemn as no one ever did before him! It is not honest, even as the platform reads. demn as no one ever did before time.

honest, even as the platform reads,

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

appy, and with the joliest anticipations for the summer and early fall months. Information, however, was reprobably be a number of weeks before the Judge can re-sume work. He is lying at his hotel in Vineyard Haven with a broken knee cap, bound up with plaster. Until he returns nothing can be done in Mr. Loubat's suit against August Belmont and others of the Union Club.

One of the sights of the week was when William William Merrill treated a dozen down-town brokers to 20-cent cigars in Ed Stokes's Annex in Beaver street. Mr. Merrill has hitherto strongly disapproved of any kind of stimulant, tobacco or rum, and his brother brokers of the Produce Exchange have not yet received any explanation of his altered conduct.

Some down town creakers say that, now the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange is to have a new building, it is in order to sell its tickets of membership short." Why? Simply because Cotton Exchange memberships dropped from \$6,000 to \$1,300 after the cotton men got into their new building, and the tickets to the Produce Exchange have fallen from \$4,800 to \$1,650 since its members formally entered the new

Commissioner David H. Knapp of the Board of Educaadays says that the average price paid to-day, every-thing considered, is not much above that of forty years ago. "Didn't my old friend Thomas Lewis, the retired cofer of Rose street, advertise forty years ago in Tim Sun ?" he remarked. "In fact, didn't I prepare the 'ad' nyself for a bookkeeper, and didn't we get 200 answers f Perininly we did, and the avarage wages saked by the applicants were \$10 a week." It is declared that the apolicants were \$10 a week." average salary of bookkeepers in New York is \$20 a week, and, considering the cost of living over the days of forty years ago, this is only equivalent to the \$10 paid by Commissioner Knapp's old friend.

Lawson N. Puller, who, with Russell Sage, will try to break the 2:37 record for four-in hands on Fiestwood track this fall says he hasn't missed a meal in thirty-three years, and attributes his healthy appetite to continuous driving. "I am never tired of driving," heasns, "and driving is the best and most gentle exercise after cating. Horseback riding is altogether toe violent, have driven 200,000 miles on this Manhattan Isla alone. When I was four weeks old my mother rode horseback with me is her lap, and when I was four years old I galloped aleas on horseback from St. Albans to my home in Bakersfield, fifteen miles away. But stick to driving if you want an appetite and good digestion."

Alexander Meakim of the Produce Exchange and the Alexander Meakim of the Froduce Exchange and the Hoffman House corridors is around with a swollen wrist and bruised chest, but his friends say they are the most cornforting wounds he or any man could have. They were got when Mr. Meakim plunged into the ocean at Long Branch the other day and rescued a young woman and is happy over his bruises.

James Drew, the old volunteer fireman of Brooklyn weeps because he couldn't go with the boys on their Western trin. He is daily comforted, however, by the train of telegrams sent to him by his old companions. and especially from Martin Souse. The telegrams speak of the scarcity of water among the excursionists, and most of them run thus: "Whiskey poor, beer good; both better than water," and all on the warpath."

Theatrical managers say that interior towas and cities will see mighty few theatrical and comic opera com-panies during the coming winter season. The managers say that these towns and cities have been so overrun with rickety companies that at last they have refused to be bambéosled any longer. "This refusal to patronise these 'snup' companies." said a manager, "will ulti-mately be the best thing for actors and actresses of merit. The shiftless and incompetent ones will sink into oblivion, and in a season or two, when the interior people are convinced that the standard of travelling companies has improved they will generously support hem, and there will be no more shit ning back to the As on railroad ties or leaving wardrobes and cenery for hotel billa."

Ex-Senator John J. Kiernan yesterday showed a letter from Kempton & Futler, the Philadelphia lawyers for the owners of the Stockton House. Cape May, which rethe ex-lienstor) was held liable for the amount as one of Clair's sureties. The ex-Senator sent a check for the amount, and, aithough he spoke highly of Clair, he vociferously declared that he's with Solomon hereafter so more going on the bonds of anybody short of Gabriel

Jessie Bartlett Davis, the contraits of the defunct American Sational Opera Company, has been in Paris the past summer, under the musical instruction of Lagrange. She has developed a talent for song writing and one of her songs has been published. She will re turn to America about the first of October.

Superintendent Murray's Doxologista, Superintendent Murray Issued no instruc

There is no brighter and better paper than

tions yesterday respecting to night's concerts, but his men will as on previous Sundays, attend the concerts in the capacity of experts in several mosto and get war-rants for the arrest of all secular musicians. Truth Well Expressed. From the Enneue City Times.

MR. SLEVIN WON'T BE INDICTED.

Recorder Smyth had Airendy Refered to Send These Charges to the Grand Jury. District Attorney Martine said yesterday, in reference to the affidavits of Lewis Banders. John Webber, and other gentlemen, just presented to him, charging Register Slevin with extertion, and demanding that the District Attorney take steps to secure Register Slevin's indictment, that he understood that these same affidavits had been laid before Reorder Smyth early in the spring, with a like request to place them before the Grand Jury. I understand," said Mr. Martine, "that the Recorder told the gentlemen pressing the charge that they had no case, and that he would not allow them to go before the Grand Jury. Of course if one of our Judges has passed upon the matter that settles it. I propose, before I go further, to find out if the Be-

order did refuse to let these affidavits go into the Grand Jury room." Becorder Smyth said that early in May Messrs. Sanders, Webber, and the other mem-

Becorder Smyth said that early in May Messra Sanders, Webber, and the other members of the committee of real estate lawyers, called upon him, and, after making certain charges against Register Slevin, requested that the Recorder would put the matter in the hands of the Grand Jury. These charges were substantially the same as those just presented to the District Attorney.

"I told these gentlemen," said the Recorder.
"to first put these charges in the form of affidavits. They did this, and I asked Register Slevin for an explanation. He gave it to me, and I then declined, and I shall still decline, to allow the affidavits to go before the Grand Jury. In the first place, the proceeding asked for was not a proper one. If anybody believed that Register Slevin's official conduct was criminal, and that the Register ought to be brought to account, the proper thing for that person to do was to make a complaint before a Police Justice. Then Register Slevin would have a chance to defend himself at once. In the second place, the explanation submitted to mo by liegister Slevin seemed to me complete. It showed that at the time the alleged extortionate charges were made in his office the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had so curtailed his funds for clerk hire that he did not have money to run his office properly, and that extra pay for expeditious work was a necessity. New, that is all there is to it."
Register Slevin submitted his affidavit to the Recorder on May 19. He says that on \$pril 14. 1887, he wrote to Mayor Hewitt combiaining that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had not given him enough money to run his office with. The Register further says that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment then memorialized the Legislature to pass an act allowing extra compensation to be paid to the searchers in the Register's office over and above their regular salary; and that the Legislature to for an extra compensation to be paid to his searchers for hurry searches, "this compensation to give to his lature did pass an set, giving the Register power to fix an extra compensation to be paid to his searchers for 'hurry searches,' this compensation to go into the city treasury after the expense of the search was deducted. The Register declared that the so-called overcharges were those which had been here expressly legalized.

#### RUMORS AFLOAT IN WALL STREET. Brokers Uncertain About a B. and Q.W.

Wall street men had only two hours yeserday in which to substantiate and deny, or to accept and discard, the multitude of contrafictory reports circulated about everything and everybody. It was a brisk two hours for them, and when they flitted away to mountain and seaside resorts, many confessed that they were quite as dazed as ordinary men well could be and retain the semblance of sane men. The fact that the reported transfer of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company to the Western Union Telegraph Company was neither authoritatively confirmed nor denied caused uneasiness to speculators on both the New York Stock Exchange and the Consoli-New York Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. You couldn't find a corporal's guard below Maiden lane who weren't firmly convinced that the Western Union will soon direct the policy of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, and, moreover, there was a vast contingent who accented the statement that the two companies are already in harmony, and that this was one of the conditions insisted upon by the syndicate that is to advance the \$10,000,000 to lift the Baltimore and Ohio Ralinoad out of the mire. But the refusal of the Western Union people to declare positively the situation caused disappointment to many who went down town quite certain that an official announcement of the status of the B. and O. to the Western Union Company would be forth-coming.

the Western Union Company would be forthcoming.

This disappointment led to a selling movement which carried down Western Union and
other stocks in sympathy, and when the bank
statement was issued showing a loss to the
reserve of a million and odd dollars the tone
was uniformly weak and momentarily shabby.
Mr. Jay Gould did not come to town, Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. J. Pierpout Morgan were indifferent to the street reports about the reported absorption of the B, and O, by the Western
Union, and nothing official will be given until
this week, if then.

That perennial chestnut that the New York,
New Haven and Hartford or the "consolidated," and the Boston and Albany were to
form one line, and that the New York and New
England and the Norwich and Worester lines
were to be absorbed, was revived in Boston on
Friday night and imposed ubon a morning
newspaper yesterday. Precident Clark of the
New York, New Haven and Hartford again progounced the yarn a fabrication, and one of the

New York, New Haven and Hartford again pronounced the yarn a fabrication, and one of the
Executive Committee of the New York and New
England denied it for his company.

The directors of the New York, New Haven
and Hartford met at the Grand Central Depottee of the company to prepare the plans and
specifications for application to the liallroad
Commissioners for the elimination of every
grade crossing between New York and New
Haven. Many of the road's crossings in this
State have already been eliminated, and there
are about a hundred from the New York State
line to New Haven that will either be sunk or
raised according to the topography.

### MORTALITY IN THE CITIES.

Startling Beath Rate in Six of the Chief

Bosron, Sept. 10 .- To ascertain how th leath rate in Boston compares with that of other cities in the country, the Boston Board f Health has been at some pains to collect in formation from the reports of kindred Boards in other large cities, and Dr. McConnell has made out a table of averages which is of considerable value. Though the death rate o Boston is alarmingly high, it appears that the same is true of every city in the Union, with the exception of Bal-timore, which has had a lower rate 

City, 1899, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1887, 1896, 1887, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1887, 1896, 1887, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1896, 1897, cincinast... 3.781 4.752 1.362 1.757 755 865

In these six cities alone there has been an increase of 4.247 deaths in the first six months of the year, the totals being 42.941 for 1886, against 47.089 in 1887. The children given in the table were under 5 years of age. For the five weeks ending July 30 the death rate was still higher than in the six months table. In Beston there were 472 deaths in that time, the rate per 1.000 of population being 30.40. Of these 554 were children under 5 years of age, their rate to the total mortality being 48 per cent, and there were 364 deaths from preventable causes, the percentage to the total mortality being 31. In New York city in the same time there were 5.151 deaths, the rate being 36.82. The children numbered 3.041, making 59 per cent, of the total mortality, and the deaths from zymotic or preventable diseases numbered 2.250, or 43.6 per cent, of the total mortality. In Brooklyn there was 2.244 deaths in five weeks, the rate being 36.58. Of this number 1.519 were children, the per cent, to the total mortality being 62.1, and 1.047 were from zymotic diseases. In Philadelphia 51 per cent, of a very high total represented children. In Chicago the rate went un to 36.88 in July, 1.225 of the dead being children, and 770 doaths being caused by zymotic diseases. In Phitasural the rate is higher even than in New York, 37 per 1,000.

An Old Georgia Joke.

From the Reinbridge Demoral.

In the old days of camp meetings a horn was blown to wake the congregation in the morning. The members of the standard section of the morning the members of the standard section. Occurrent and the standard section is a standard section of this effect was played on a brother at Boar Spring. The force the war. A reseasing tellow filled the born, with soft soap, Strothers a and it wone down to the riser soon in the morning to sound the horn. Brother A took it, and, standard is from a sund the horn. Brother A took it, and, standard is from the first proceeded to how a blast. Of course firether it, proceeded to how a blast. Of course firether it, aside face was sicklized over with the pale coal of soft soap. As soon as is could prevent strangulation he spoke out combining to this effect;

I have been a Method to prescher for fire years. In all that time I have have gowen an each, but I'll use becomes unally sense there of it is not a but the course of the soon of a gon that soon of the soon of a gon that soon of the soon of

WHAT IS GOING ON EN OCIETY.

The season of autumnal fitting has arrived, and society is in its usual condition of unrest. How to dispose of the coming six weeks so as to get the most enigment, avoid the most trouble, and be thrown ith the most desirable people is a question hat fills the minds of those whose bank accounts refuse to cover the expenditure necessarior a mansion in town, a place at Newport, as a cottage at Lenox or Tuxedo. These unirtunates are obliged to content themselves this season with indifferent accommodatin and scanty are in a Berkshire village host, or the unfashionable alternative of retrning to the omforts and ease of their city bmes.

phere, still full of people, who allook well and happy and who wear fine raisent and fare sumptuously every day. The zhalations of cossip and ill nature floating the air affect them very little. The sun shies on the just and on the unjust, the dinner suppers, and luncheons are bright and smusing, the women pretty and gracefs the men. as a general thing, courtees and gentle-manly. It signifies very life, therefore, to this shifting, changing crowd, whose watchword is pleasure and whose moral and social status is unassailab, whether the foreign element, which always plays a more or less prominent part in the shot, has or has not been weighed in the balance at found wanting. To meet a man in society hime thing, to admit him to the sanctity ancorivacy of home life is another, and thus far mericans of both sexes have shown a perfect ellity to take care of themselves and those beleging to them.

Newport is still lovely in aspet and atmos-

Mrs. Townsend Burden ans given many handsome dinners this sumer, but the last, at which twenty-four guest were entertained. was one of the most sumptous that Newport has seen as yet. The table which was spread in the beautiful ballroom (Mr. L. P. Morton's house, was loaded with aumn flowers most artistically disposed, and ighted by shaded candles, which shed a mosbecoming glow over the many fair faces gathed around it. Gen. and Mrs. Pakenham of Igland were among the guests, and Mrs. Pakenam looked almost as delicately pretty as I the days when, as Miss Lizzie Clark, she was o justly reckoned among Newport's belies ad beauties. Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. Oelriches and Mrs. Henry Robbins were the other mailed ladies, and Miss Grant, Miss Winslow, Ms. Robbins, and Miss DeWolfe were the belles

The fox terrier show as Newport society's rallying point during theays that it was open, and many remained to so it who will now turn their backs upon the facilty by the sea. Mr. August Belmont's Lucis and Rachel attracted more admiring attentio than any of the other beauties of the collectic. All the best kennels in the country were presented, and as an English critic remarket. "There was not an inferior animal on exhibitor."

inferior animal on exhibitor."

As the Newport gayer wanes that of Lenox waxes, and, although tielesson there is a very different thing from Jeyport's solemn grandeur, yet its simple sylvat pleasures have their attractions. Already the streets and lanes during the early morning lours are gay with well-dressed matrons and maidens walking for health or exercise, or, with racket in hand, hurrying to the tennis grunds, which are to be found at every cottage, at which afford the best roughly field for convention, firstation. best possible field for convession, firstion, and general amusement, he tennis tournament which is to open an edneeday next is expected to bring a large reenforcement of those necessary evils. your and available men, in which case the superintion dance of next Thursday night will a pleasanter affair than the one that tod place last week, where there were not near enough partners for many pretty women assembled. Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. John E. Pasons received the company, Mrs. Whitneylooking extismely well in white and silver. Mrs. Elisha Riggs, Mrs. surke-Roche, Mrs. James L. Barclay, the Misses Turnure, and Miss Constante Schack were among the guess, and the four foreign Ministers from France. Turkey, Germany, and Brazil, familiarly known as the Lenot four-inhand, were absoluted the only available men present for dancing add conversation. To say that they are indefatigable in the discharge of their social duties is to do small justee to their uniform amiability and courteousness.
As a rule, foreigners as fonder of ladis' soclety and less addicted to the selfish mjoyments of club life than ether of the Eiglishspeaking races. They se not domesto, but they are eminently social and whenever two or three people are gathend together fo cards, music, or conversation, they are only to glad to contribute to the general bilarity, while they possess largely the gift of pleasantness which makes them everywhere a

Lawn tennis, that great social factor of the present day, brought together all the best peo-ple of all the different Oralges to witnes the annual tournament at Moultain Statios. The weather played ugly trickswith both contestants and spectators, as the heat was oppos-sive on the first day and the clouds and rain depressing on the second. It did not interfere with the sport, however which wasexcellent. Dwight and Sears, smong the older men, and Campbell and Dures of the uniors covered themselves with gory, as dil also Slooum and Taylor, who, resh from their Newport successes, were looked upon as for-midable antagonists. This was the beginning of the Orange autumn sease, to which the Resex County Hunts and pole practice at the Club House will soon add newsx

Two engagements among the old residents of Orange, that of a younger Rise Tilli to Mr. Charles March, and of Miss Emily Martin, sister of Mr. Frank E. Martin, t Mr. Dixon of Philadelphia, have been announced. The engagement has also been announced in Newport of Miss Louise Whitney Hugh Dickey. Nothing has been heard from Tuxedo a yet,

although the final break up of the Newport season and the scattering of the force at Lenox in a few weeks time will crowd that charming place until Christmas.

Speculation as to the probable cheerful ess of the winter campaign, and preparations for making it all that can be wished for, are going on actively in operatic, theatrical, and socity circles. The season at the Metropolitan Opera House, upon the principle of letting well alone, will not differ substantially from that of ast will not differ substantiany from the test year. Sixty-three performances of the test productions of the best composers, interpreted by a company that has but few weak points. ought to satisfy the musical world, and as he ought to satisfy the musical world, and as he boxes will generally be occupied by their own-ers, or by those who secured them at the close of the last season; there is no danger of my lack of ornamental qualities among the aulience. The lovers of German song, however, will as usual be found in the parquet.

French opera at the Star Theatre, with a my prima donna of good Parisian reputation and all the sunp and go and wickedness that longs to opera bouffe, will serve to dissipate the gloom of the first autumn evenings at home after the gayety of the summer, while idmirers of feminine beasty will have Landry and Potter to criticise or applaud.

It is said that the Junior Patriarchs bave fort will be made to myive them. In their place, however, one very grand ball will be given at Delmonico's under the same able direction that organized the F. C. D. Cs. and carried them through many years of success. The venerable Patriarchs, of course, will never die, and the Ladies' assemblies and cotilion balls have been too uniformly satisfactory to admit of a doubt of their continuance. The list of debutantes is still incomplete. Among them, however, are Miss Agnes Lawrence, Miss Eleanor Robinson. daughter of Mr. E. Randolph Robinson, Mrs Martha Coster, daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Coster, and a ysunger Miss Chamberlan. Miss Grace Snelling, who has spent the last four years in Europe, and Miss Woodworth, a niece of Mr. George A. Bobbins, who is an heiress as well as very charming and accomplished girt, wil probably return and by introduced this wister.